ARE FOES OF EVIL as president of the Garrett Biblical to- MADE BY A TARIFF

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church

MEN OF PIETY AND WORTH

Sketches of Nine Who Have Charge of Affairs in the South and West-Men of Learning and Ability.

ething worthy of note in conwith the history of the Methorch in America that no breath of d repute of any one of the eight-

hishope who, personally or the part in this year's quadren-tence of the mighty organiza-erses its origin to the Wesght the good fight and kept

have prosecuted the sever ending fight against the Prince of the Powers of Darkss. Foster, Andrews, Foss, Hurst, Walden,

Vincent and oyoe are names names of the mis-

The other nine can be distinctively called representatives of the west and south.
In this latter list Thomas Bowman, of

St. Lonis, londs by reason of years and ago at Brewick. Pa., he has spout

nis whole maned life as a er of the el or as a r of the re-

rrupted usefulness. Outside of lpit he has displayed his splendid

ared the ministry almost at the time of g his majority. He, too, is an ndians Asbury university man, and his above as editor of The Western Chris-Advecate have been highly comnded. He became a hishop in 1872. hishop John P. Nowman, of Omaha, wa of all men as the friend and pestor of General Grant. He was born

in New York city in 1896 and entered the ministry in 1848, After an exceedingly active career as a

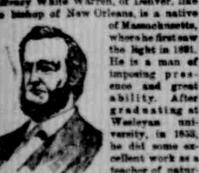
preacher, organizer of churches and editor of a religious paper, he went to Wash-ington in 1860, and there gained much fame as a starce storay. pulpit orator. He starce times elected chaplain of the late, and in the closing days of 1973 contributes by President Grant. This gave him an opportunity to visit the

principal civilized countries of the of his travels in a book entitled, "Thrones and Palaces of Babylon and Nineyeh." Bishop Newyan has a commanding presence. He is over six feet tall, enjoys perfect health, and can look back upon his forty-five years of ministerial activity as a time during which e has experienced much good fortune and few disappointments.

Bishop Francis Willard Malialien, of

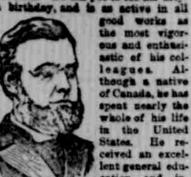
New Orleans, was face., in 1836, and entered the and did his cole m an elo-

so a herge BISHOF MALLALIKU. co at conferences because of his venera, eloquence and general go of oburch laws and discipline. White Warren, of Denver, like p of New Orleans, is a native



cellent work as a teacher of natur alseisace and an as visited the orient, sad in

Rishep Charles Henry Fowler, whose episcopal residence in at San Francisco, may be numbered among what it is not improper to term the young leaders of Methodism. He has yet to see his fifty lifth birthday, and is as active in all marks as



spent nearly the tates. He received an excelent general edutended to become a lawyer, but

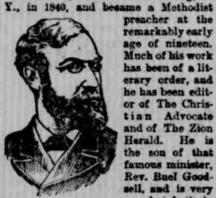
while arranging to enter that profession was converted, and thereafter turned his talents to the ministry. He is well remembered in Chicago as paster of several prominent churches, as president of the Northwestern university at Evanston, and as editor of The Christian Advocate. In the thirty odd years of his connection with Methodism he has established a reputation for eloquence, ability and zeal that, to say the least, is enviable.

Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, of Min-neapolis, is now about fifty-five years of

age, and is a native of Newark, N. J. He studied at Princeton, and decided upon the law as his calling for life, but, like Bishop Fowler. upon conversion he abandoned the courtroom for the pulpit. In 1864 he was ordained deacon, soon afterward rose to

presiding elder of the Newark district, later on was honored with appointment to the secretaryship of the General Mis-sionary society, and finally attained the

Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, of Fort Worth, Tex., was born at Newburg, N. Y., in 1840, and became a Methodist preacher at the remarkably early age of nineteen.



tian Advocate and of The Zion Herald. He is the son of that Rev. Buel Good-sell, and is very popular both in and out of the pulpit. A story is told to the effect that

when he held a Connecticut pastorate he was also a member of the Stamford Bluefish club. The club spent many on the sound, and Dr. Goodsell was an-nually honored with election to the post of feghora blower. It was his duty during thick weather to stand on the bow of the vessel and toot a big tin horn to warn away any craft that came dangerously near.

It is a notable fact that all the living bishops of the Methodist church, with here and there an exception, began their

ministerial activity early in life. Of the nine more particularly mentioned in this article, Goodsell was the youngest to enter the pulpit, being, as before noted, but nineteen years of age preached his first sermon. Merrill

was twenty-one. RISHOF GOODSPLL. and Bowman and Newman twenty-two. Warren, Ninde and Fowler began to display their powers at twenty-four. Fitegerald was twenty-five when he assumed the sacred office, and Mallalieu, although a devout follower of Wesley from his ordained minister.

FRED C. DAYTON.

Journalism in Japan.

Constitutional government has had a remarkably beneficial effect on journalism in Japan, for, while several years ago the papers there were few and far between, and very poor, it is a fact that last year there were as many as 550 Japanese newspapers and other period-icals, and in the city of Tokio alone there were seventeen political dailies with a weekly circulation of over 1,000,-000 copies, besides weekly and monthly publications devoted to progress, science, literature, the fine arts and social affairs. Japan, which is at once very ancient and ever youthful, has become one of the great newspaper reading countries of the world.

"My Housemaid."

Who, as our Dreeden wreek we em
Protested, with somrance bland,
"It come to piscen in my 'and'"

Who "tidies" things each Monday mora, And hide -- until, with search ontwora, I wish I never had been born?

And then contrives to pitch away As "rabbish" (which it is my ping? My Houses

How Glove Making Has Been Built Up by Protection.

HARD HITS FOR FREE TRADERS

Thirty Thousand People Entirely Dependent Upon This Industry-A Tariff Still Necessary to Protect Wages.

Bendent as almost without excep-tion, have been the effects of our protective tariff laws on the inde the United States, there is perhaps no field in which their operation has been attended with so much success as in the manufacture of gloves. The American glove industry—the centers of which are the prosperous towns of Johnstown and Gioversville, in Fulton county, N. Y. is emphatically the product of the American protective system, fostered by it, strengthened by it, and, under present conditions, by it alone enabled to exist. True it is that gloves were made in this country before adequate pretection was extended to the industry by the tariff of 1862. But in those days, before the year 1862, the large establishments which now line the streets of Johnstown and Gloversville—then towns of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants—did not exist; glove making was of comparatively small importance, and real competition with the products of European labor was not thought of. It was only in 1862, and under the stimulus of the high protective duties imposed on foreign gloves by the act passed in that year, that glove making took the position which it occupies at present as an important and prosperous American industry, an industry that gives employment to a whole county, furnishes a good, lucrative market to farmers for miles around and directly or indirectly supports from 25,000 to 30,000 people. Since those protective duties were imposed American factories have become the most important sources of supply for the home market, and have turned out a product not only of a continually improving quality, but at gradually falling prices until now the American glove is just as handsome and more substantial than the foreign article and can be bought at a lower price than ever before.

Here, however, we apprehend that the

same old free trade question may be asked, "If the American industry is in such a thriving comilition, what need has it of protection?" It is because of the higher wages paid the American work ingman, wages which enable him to ow his own home and live in comfort, bu which, under free trade, would mevitably have to come down to the foreign level. What that level is, and the difgiving the comparative wages paid in Europe and in the United States, which has been furnished us by one who has lived both in this country and abread. This table compares the wages of table cutters, workingmen of a high grade of rates is the same, proportionately, in all

WAGES OF TAI	LE CUTTERS	5
(8)	(Average.)	Waited states.
2 button gloves (Suede		Par die
6 button gloves	70	15
8 button gloves	19	\$ 15
batton gloves	19	まだ
button gloves	1:0	3 13
batton gaves	100	3 54
We see therefore		4 55

American workingmen are on the aver-age 140 per cent. higher than those pold for the same work in Europe. The effect these higher wages have on the charac-ter of the laboring people is shown by the fact that newhere in the world are the workingmen and working women more intelligent, or do they live more comfortably and save more, than in these very towns of Gloversville and Jehmstown and the places around about. The women especially are as refined and hap-py looking as can be found anywhere: they dress as well as the wives of their employers, and in their homes are to be seen planes and furniture such as the poor, half starved workingmen of free trade England have never even dreamed youth up, was thirty years of age when he preached his first sermon as a regularly evidences of the fact that so far as Johnstown and Gloversville are concerned the cardinal maxim which is observed by employers is "to pay a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." Intances are not rare of a skilled workingman, having saved a few bundred dollars, setting up in business for him-self (for no extensive plant or great capital is required) and becoming a prosper-ous, although small, manufacturer. In fact, much of the business in Fulton county is carried on by these small manefacturers, so that it is ceneutially an industry that is distributed among many. No combination exists, but a healthy competition between the various facturers, large and small, has reduced and is today gradually reducing

In this fact we find another reason why with free trade the American in-dustry would be destroyed, and why, therefore, protection is necessary. The strongest competitor of the American manufacturers is the great British cor-peration of Dent, Alcreft & Co., the apital of which is almost as great as the capital invested in the whole American industry. This corporation does not even employ English workingmen, but has most of its work done in Italy and other countries where labor is che so that it not only has the sevantage of strong organization, but of cheap labor, and it is, therefore, orident that in a ontest between it and our manufe ers the American industry will be lost. Free trade, or even (seconding to a Johnstown manufacturer) a 29 per cent. reduction in the present tariff, would thus transfer our industry to Dent, Aleroft & Co., and perhaps some fow other firms, who would not healthin to mice prices whenever it pleased thom. All this is prevented by our precent protective tariff, and therefore by that tariff alone is our industry enabled to live.

A \$500 MQUSE.

Cucumber



PRONT ELEVATION capitalist and pay it on the fastallment plan, which method, although it may cost something for the premium and interest for the use of the money, has the advantage of serving as an incentive to save money in

due.

A lot twenty-five feet wide gives an ample width for the building, leaving a generous passage at the side. In the suburbe of cities, where land is more citally, a lot twenty feet wide would answer the requirements, as one foot could be taken off the width of the building, and still leave

good sized rooms.

There is no cellar under the house of which designs are here given, and the building rests on cellar pasts for the foundations. Upon these cedar posts tongued and growed boards are securely nailed housemeally.



YEST STORY! In the first story are two large rooms, with the staircase and a scanil hall between. The space under the stairs can be utilized as a closet or passageway to the the extra expense of the excavation and foundation walls. The entrance is neces-sarily at the side and is protected by a b, which is formed by extending the porch, which is formed by extending the main roof over the door. The front room has an extended front, with large windows which afford an unusual amount of light, as well as a commanding view of the street. The living room is provided with a sink and portable range. In the second

The roof of the building is left the natural color of the wood, which becomes a very pretty gray. The side walls of the



SECOND STORY.

bouse are painted in two coats of white lead and lineed oil, without stainers. The blinds are painted green. The effect is very pretty. This house can be built complete for \$500, exclusive of lot.

D. W. King.

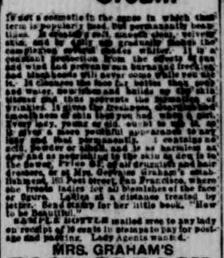
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Hark! I hear the mothers sing. Field's Worm Powders is just the thing, Pleasant to take, acting mild, By their two they creed my child. Ask your drugger for them.

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drugglets in Chicago and every city west of it.

>*******************

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Few York. It is not made of tallow, but of Irench potands. These potandes are used to making Falmer's extracts for the handker-chiefs. After the oder is washed from them by means of spirits, the residue pomade is anufactured into soap. Of course the supply of pomade is fimifed and the output of the grap count; but the quality is the best of any grap small; but the quality is the best of any same in the market, because the nonnades are composed of the fluest materials and are paed forestinofins the odor from the flowers. Each cake weighs five cances. The suits are free from the skeline nature so injurious to tender hands and faces. We have had it branched Maranmariew, to distinguish it from inferior soaps. It cannot be purchased in the dry goods sures, as the trate-mark "Maranmaries, as the trate-mark "Maranmaries, is the first small agreement, belongs to feed links, and we decide to sell it at who caste. Try when I have decided to the case of the case



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"By a those up a a wience of the and ural laws which as termitals operations of differition and putrition and by a tarritalish differition and putrition and by a tarritalish differition of the five presentials of well evident Copes, life Epps line previously be recarded that on the delicately favored beregner which may have us many being a deal that a constitution may be gradually built in utilization may be gradually built in utilization design to reside there; because the delicate of the

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tation to the ladies. Remember this is free to all. STUDLEY & BARCLAYS

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